richly embroidered, of supremely fine texture Reneath her dress she wore but a single gar-

Mr. Patterson's misgivings were not at allayed by his smooth son-in-law's assurances and before his daughter had been married six rocks he addressed a letter on the subject to Mr. Robert B. Livingston, then Minister to France. In this letter be avers that to the last he opposed the marriage by every means in his power, and there is no reason to doubt that the connection whose consequences he foresaw, was bitterly He never could forgive th distasteful to him. disgrace which, in his judgment, the folly and self-will of his daughter Betsey had inflicted on him, and his will, published when he died in 1835, attested the tenacity of his resentment. The instrument recites that " the conduct of my daughter Betsey has through life been so disobe dient that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinions or feelings; indeed she has caused ne more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together, and her folly and misconduct have occasioned me a train of expense that, first and last, has cost me much money Under such circumstances, it would not be reasonable, just, or proper that she should inherit and participate in an equal proportion with my wher children." The will went on to discriminate severely against her in the division of the state, though the ultimate value of the fraction

bequeathed to her turned out to be considerable. The Baltimore merchant, however, white he washed his hands of all responsibility for the Bonsparte investment, recognized it as his duty to protect the interests of his daughter, and did what he could to reconcile her hus band's family to the match. He contrived to secure, probably through Mr. Dallas, letters on the subject from the President and the Secreof State to the American Minister at Paris and he begged Mr. Livingston to show these documents to the First Consul. He also de sparched his son, Robert Patterson, to France who, on the day of his arrival, informed his tather that the result of his interview with Mr. Livingston was " of an alarming and desponding nature." Napoleon, it appeared, was high ly incensed with his brother, and Robert Patterson went on to say that, for the present, it would be much better for Jerome to remain in America; but that if he should decide to return to France his wife ought, by all means, to accompany him. An interview which the young man subsequently obtained with Lucien Boneparta is extremely interesting because it reveals precisely on whose shoulders the fault of the subsc quent desertion and repudiation lay. It will be remembered that Lucien and Jerome were in exactly the same position, or rather, Lucien's case was worse, for, instead of marrying in a for eign country, where the facts of his wife's birth. education &c., might be glozed over. he had chosen in the first instance to marry young woman of very low station in a French provincial town, and for his second wife had persisted in wedding a disreputable person. We need not say, however, that no efforts of his arbitrary brother, persistent and vehement though they were, could avail to shake Lucien's loyalty. "Tell Mr. Patterson," said Lucien to the gentleman who acted as interpreter between him and the Yankee lad, "that our mother, myself, and the whole family with one voice, and as heartily as I do, approve of the The Consul, he admitted, did not for the present concur with them, but the young lady and her friends should not allow themselves to feel the least hurt by the displeasure of the first magistrate. "I myself. he continued, "although of an age to be my own master, and occupying distinguished places under the Government, have also, by my late marriage, incurred his displeasure, so that Jerome is not alone. But as, when we marry, we are to consult our own nappiness, and no that of another, it matters not who else is pleased." We may here remind the reade that a little later, after the establishment of the empire, Lucien was excluded from the right of succession, on account of his matrimonial alliance, and dwelt at Rome in exile, a tranquil spectator of his brother's splendid career. In view of his steadfast attitude under such pressure, it is worth while to note his counsel that Jerome should stay where he was, and take the proper steps to become a citizen of the United States. Informed that it would be necessary in that event to renounce all titles of nobility Lucien rejoined that the dignified attainment of American citizenship was well worth such a trivial sacrifice. "My brother's situation." he Went on to say, " is much preferable to ours; we are here on a tempestuous sea, he is moored in a safer and incomparably happier harbor." We can detect on his part a consciousness of Jerome's weakness and vanity, in the following words: "He (Jerome) must positively change his mode of living, and must not, as he has hitherto done, act the part of a Prince of royal blood; must not think blusself anything more than he really is," and strive to acquire, as soon as possible, the plain and uncorruptible manners of a republican nation. Lucien added that the family were making arrangements to prowide for their younger brother, since they wished him to "live on equal footing with your most respectable citizens, but never beyond any We venture to say that this prospect was not by any means that which Misa Betsey Patterson had contemplated, nor was it one, as the result proved, with which Jerome parte was likely to content himself. Robert Patterson summed up the whole matter in a letter written at this epoch, when he spoke of Lucien as a man of firm and self-potsed character, and prophesied that all would be

a Princess of Würtemberg.

The course advised by Robert Patterson was followed, and Madame Bonaparte accompanied har husband on his voyage to Europe, reaching Liston in April, 1805. A French guard, however was placed around their vessel, and "Miss Patterson," as an envoy from Napoleon termed her, was not allowed to land. She encountered Bimilar obstacles in an attempt to leave the ship at Amsterdam, and was finally constrained to relinguish the hope of joining her husband. who had meanwhile gone to Paris. This was practically the end of the affair, the young wife taking refuge in England, where her son was born, and Jerome's often-repeated determination" never to abandon his Elise" soon melting away before the frowns and promises of Napoleon. It is true that the Vatican had declined to divorce, but the Imperial Council of State proved more tractable, and on the pleacontract was not binding, because entered into without the essential conditions of legal age or consent of guardians, the marriage was prenounced null and void by the civil tri-

well in the end if only Jerome were like him.

"Much would depend on Jerome, and, if he

neted the part of an honorable man, all would

closed by the event. Both Lucien and Joseph

kept their objectionable wives, but Jerome pre-

ferred to repudiate his, and marry in her place

go right." How much honor he had was dis

We cannot concur with Mr. Didier in imbugning the validity of this judgment on the and that Jerome's mother and eldest brother Joseph had, at one time, in private con-Versation or correspondence, signified approved of the union. It is plain enough that such expressions would not constitute the formal consent made requisite by statute. Softing is gained by an effort to shift or divide the responsibility for Miss Patterson's ill-treatment, which devolves wholly on Jerome. From Napoleon's point of view, his dislike to the match was natural enough, and the action of the French court seems to have been strictly within the law; but, as Robert Patterson had foreseen, all these elements of coercion would have heen powerless had Jerome possessed den's stendfast will and high sense of honor. Within two years the youngest brother of Napoleon had been rewarded for his pusilianimity with the throne of Westphalia, and in August, 1807, he was married to the Princess Frederica. daughter of the King of Wurtemburg, after two insuccessful attempts to form a matrimonial alliance with other Princesses.

So far as the Church was concerned the first marriage with Elizabeth Patterson still held migh its validity was denied by the civil law in all countries recognizing Napoleon's surisdiction or influence. It was reserved for Mms. Bonaparto herself to secure a rupture of

the tie by the civil authorities of her native State in 1815, after the final collapse of the Naoleonie system. Mme, Bonaparte was divorce from her husband by a special act of the Legislature of Maryland, in order, it was averred, to prevent him from claiming any share of her fortune. This strikes us as a fatal blunder, salculated to emphasize, by its cynical disregard of the proprieties, the commercial aspect of the lady's matrimonial speculation. The step should have been taken earlier or not at all. But after Waterloo no one could have preseen the second empire, and, considering the pecuniary straits in which many of th Sonaparte family became involved, it may very probably have seemed to a woman of world that more was to be lost than gained by maintaining any longer a sentimental attitude

After the coup d'état of December, 1851, Mme

Patterson had cause to change her mind as to the substantial value of the Bonaparte investment. Upon the recatablishment of the empire under Napoleon III. letters were addressed to he Emperor by the son of Jerome's first wife, and in 1854 the latter gentleman visited Paris to prosecute his claims. For a time everything went well. Mr. Bonaparte of Baltimore, we are told, received from the hands of the Emperor a paper containing an opinion of the Minister of Jus ice, in which the President of the Senate and the President of the Council of State concurred, to the effect that the son of Prince Jerome b Miss Elizabeth Patterson ought to be considered a legitimate child of France; that he was rench by birth, and if he had lost the title of French citizen, a decree could restore it to him under the terms of the civil code. Not withstanding vehement opposition on the part of Mr. Bonaparte's father the ex-King of West phalia, who declared he would never consent to his eldest son's living in France, a decree was actually issued on Aug. 30, 1854, pronouncing M. Jerome Bonaperte "réintigré dans la qualite de Français." A year later the Emperor signified his intention of creating the son of Miss Elizabeth Patterson Duke of Sar tane; but as the object of this favor was to induce Mr. Bonaparte to surrender the name o his family and his rights as the eldest son of his father, the proffered title was declined. I was not until a twelvementh afterward, when

the King of Wurtemburg arrived in Paris, that an open and successful attack was made upon the pretensions of the so-called Patterson-Bo napartes. Prince Napoleon, the son of Jarome by the Princess of Wurtemburg, appealed to an imperial family council to forbid "Jerome Pat erson" from assuming the name of Bonaparte, which does not legally belong to him." withstanding the strenuous advocacy of M. Berryer, who represented the Baltimore claim-ants, it was decided that the descendants of Madame Elizabeth Patterson, while they were entitled to the name of Bonaparte, could not share any of the dynastic advantages conferred by the 201st and 2024 articles of the Code Napoleon. The judgment of the council was sanctioned by Napoleon III., who subsequently proved by his conduct that he did not consider the descendants of Madame Patterson as be onging to his famille civile. Another incident in this drama of a woman' disappointed ambition remains to be chron-

icled. In 1860, Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, died, and left an autograph will, in which he said not a word of his first marriage, or of the pecuniary engagements assumed by the contract with his first wife. Thereupon Mme. Bonaparte made a direct appeal, through her son, to the French court for a share in his estate. Again Berryer was her champion, and again she lost her case. After the failure of this last attempt to attain some recognition o her claims, she returned once more to Baltimore, where she spent the last eighteen years of her life in a quiet boarding house. At he leath she left a fortune estimated at a million and a half of dollars, the greater part of which was accumulated by savings. Whatever aspirations she may once have cherished for he descendants seem to have been relinquished in her latter years. She died while France wa trying the experiment of a third republic, and secording to Mr. Didier, declared in her las nours that the nations of the continent were tired of kings and empires-that before lawn of the twentieth century the prophecy o Napoleon would be fulfilled, and Europe would

pecome republican. This memoir will be found replete with ane dotes and curious reminiscences, the fruit of Madame Bonaparte's long and romantic life. For these interesting data, we must refer the reader to the book itself, having confined our selves to a sketch of the events which frustrated the project of the daughter of a Baltimore merchant to ally herself with the Napoleonic dy nasty. According to the understanding reached by the family council, she is held to have marquasi morganatic relation with Jerome Bonaparte, she falled to acquire for her descendants any rights to the imperial succession. But, as we have hinted above, mere legal validity is one thing, popularity is another, and a state of things may be conceived in which the claims of an American Bonaparte might be commended to the French nation by the very features which appeared decisive objections in the eyes of the Napoleon family. M. W. H.

MOONSHINERS RAIDED.

Capturing Points Barrels that Did Not Con tala any Potatore.

The seizure of an illicit whiskey distillery at 2,205 and 2,207 Second avenue, near 113th street, created no little surprise and consternation yesterday morning about 2 o'clock. The premises are nominally occupied as a grocery store, but the distillary was in full blast in the two cellars when the place was surrounded by Revenue Collector Van Wyck, and Revenue Agents McLeer, Rainey, Stinson, and Coleman, ussisted by other officers. They first knocked assisted by other officers. They first knocked at the front door, and when the two men who were working the still ran to the rear in alarm they were met by officers there. Then they ran no stairs, but were captured. The officers found about 2,000 gallons of mash in six mash tubs, and 400 gallons of rum. The tail of the worm was running a beautiful stream, at the rate of about six barrels a day. The curious part of the affair was the new style of barrels in which the whiskey was removed and the moralses taken to the place. Although the place has been under surveillance several days, no whiskey barrels were noticed going in or out, but there were a large number of potato barrels for so small a grosery. One of these barrels for so small a grosery. One of these barrels for so small a grosery. One of these barrels for so small a grosery. One of these barrels for so small a grosery, one of these barrels for so small a grosery to the bung was exposed, and the trick was transparent. The officers traced Daniel Sullivan, the ostensible owner of the grocery, to a place kept by him in James street, where some of the whiskey was found. Later in the morning they captured a truckman who was bringing molasses to the distillery. Of those who were arrested, Michael Lynch, Daniel J. Sullivan, alias D. J. Nagle, Charles Williams, and Dan, Sullivan were held in \$10,000 bail each. Timothy Clements, one of the workmen, was held in \$1,000 bail. The value of the property seized hable to forfeiture is estimated at \$100,000. at the front door, and when the two men who

The Kind Reply.

"Twe written you a letter, friend," A little missive ran;
" I've opened all my earnest heart And told you every plan.

In confidence I've quite outdone Myselt, you can't deny; And this much I will ask of you— O, write a kind reply."

That suswer us from heaven;

I thought of this most humble wish, And could not understand Why "kind replies" are not as thick As are the grains of sand; As numerous as the smiling stars

As plenty as the acting hearts For which earth's balm is given Who has not sometimes felt when sad, By care and pain oppressed A little sunbeam strike the soul And tarry there to rest? It might be but the hearty shake

Of some dear hand near by-A tender look, a loving word, A smile, or kind reply. How many feet we might have turned From out the evil way. And started on the narrow path Up toward the gates of day.

If we, when at the Three Cross Roads,

Whence came the questioning cry. "Which way !" had turned back in our haste And given a kind reply

PARISIAN JOURNALISM

One of the most striking characteristics of Parisian journalism is the ophemeral existence of the newspapers. In all countries there is great mortality in the press but in Paris it be somes epidemic. Not less than 171 new journals appeared in Paris during the three months bequent to Feb. 24, 1848, the date of the birth of the republic, scarcely one of which lived through the Second Empire. But few of the dailies printed in the French capital at the present moment are twenty years old, and perhaps not a dozen of them were in existence

prior to the revolution of 1870. The principal cause of the early death of new ventures in Parisian journalism is due to the restrictive measures of the Government. France, even under the Republic, does not en joy freedom of the press. Every newspaper is required to deposit with the censor of the pres several hundred france caution money, and this functionary is always on the alert, watching every issue of every paper for an opportutunity to jeopardize it. Last August, for example, the Lanterne was fined 500 france for running up the Phrygian liberty cap on the flag pole at its office. The business manager and editor of the Pays were brought to trial last September, and the first was fined 2,000 france. and the second was sent to prison for three mouths, besides paying a fine of 2,000 france because they had printed an article saving that the country had had enough of MacMahon and showing up his military failures in the war of 1870-71. Cases similar to these are o almost weekly occurrence at Paris.

The rather silly names and other childish features of some of the Parisian newspapers strike a foreigner at the first glance, Victor Hugo's Rappel presents good specimens of this characteristic. The very meaning of the name of the paper-the beat of the drum to call the soldier to arms savors of sentimentality; and at the beginning and end of each article is n small cut, representing a drum and drum sticks, or a soldier, dressed in the uniform of the revolutionary armies, beating his drum The extreme radical sheets are dated according to the revolutionary as well as the Gregorian calendar. The Rappel for Aug. 3, 1879. for example, would be "16 Thermidor, year La Commune goes a step further and adds the day of the week. Thus, Tuesday, March 19, 1879, becomes "Nonidi, 29 Ventôse, year 87." La Marseillaise and two or three other

communistic organs follow the example set by the Rappel. Last summer, when all France was agog with the celebration of Voltaire's cen enary, a new paper appeared called the Voltaire. A little Bonapartist sheet is called the Petit Corporal. A daily of communistic proclivities is known as The Rights of Man while a journal that thinks the Chambers ought to sit at Paris is named Paris-Capitale. The newspapers of the epoch of the republic of 1848 present even queerer examples. We find such titles as The Spartacus, The Wrath of the Old Republicans, Diogenes sans-culotte, &c.

The contents of a typical number of the best Parisian dailies may be given in a general way as follows: On the first page, the editorial page in French journalism, will be found two or three long editorials on the leading topics of the day, without headings, and generally signeby the writers; and a dozen short telegrams, one-half of them selected from the despatche to the London Times, and telegraphed to Paris from that city. It is a notorious fact that the enterprising dailies of the English capital furnish France its European news. The second page comprises two or three letters from special correspondents, written from the capitals of Europe, and extracts from foreign newspapers On the third page are printed the parliamentary reports, local news, personal items, theatrical notes, book reviews, and the like. The fourtl and last page is given up to advertisements. which flit a column or two, financial and market reports, &c. About one-third of the first two pages is ruled off at the bottom for the feuil eton, which consists of a continued story, art criticisms, dramatic articles, or some other kind of light reading.

The nearest approach to a real newspaper in Paris is the Temps, named after the London Times, of which it is a feeble imitation. It was founded in 1861, and has always followed a very independent course in politics. To-day it is Conservative Republican. One of the chief elements in the success of the Temps was the superiority of its foreign correspondence. Among its more famous writers have been Louis Blane, his brother Charles Blane the able art critic, and the celebrated literary critic, Sainte-Beuve. It was in this journal that many of Sainte-Beuve's "Causeries du Lundi," a famous series of literary essays, first saw the light of day, appearing in every Monday's femilleton,

Of all the papers printed at the French capi tal, the well-known Figuro is the most success ful from a financial point of view. The paper takes its name from the hero of Beaumarchais's celebrated comedies, the "Barber of Seville" and the "Marriage of Figure." The Figure of the drama is an adroit and rather unscrupulous personage, full of wit and sparkle, characteristies which his namesake of the press has happily imitated.

That the Figure is the best paying paper is Paris is due to the business tact and journalistic talent of its founder and creator, the late M. H. de Villemessant, who died but a few months ago. It is owned by a large number of stockholders, who form the "Figaro Association," which has an annual meeting in the Grand Hotel at Paris. From the proceedings of the meeting for 1878. we learn that the annual receipts of the Figuro are about \$1,000,000, and the expenditures about \$800,000, leaving \$200,000 to be divided among the stockholders. Its circulation is about 72,000, though for several years there has been an increase at the rate of about 2,000 on the daily circulation per year, so that it is now probably not far from 75,000. The receipts for advertising were, in 4878, \$115,000, a tremendous sum for a Parisian newspaper. hundred dollars a month is expended on telegrams," says M. de Villemessant proudly in his report for 1878; and he continues: "We are now really the newspaper of the English and

Americans!" The Piggro was founded on April 2, 1854, as a small folio weekly, and owed its early success to its aggressiveness and incessant war of per-sonalities. The corrections, the libel suits, and the almost daily duels that it brought upon itself gave the paper great notoriety. Among its contributors at this period were Edmond About and Francisque Sarcey. The weekly became a daily in 1866, and then it began to acquire the reputation that it holds to-day. Henri Rochefort wrote for it at this epoch. The paper occupies a very pretty little building of its own on the Rue Druot, just off of the fashionable boulevards. Over the entrance stands a full length figure of Figure, with a quill and a penknife in his hand, and under the statue is this motto from Beaumarchais's play: " I sharpen my pen, and demand of everybody what's under discussion." Entering the office, you are met by a uniformed usher, who politely asks what you want, and if, as in our case, it is a back number of the paper, he repeats your words to a clerk behind a black wainut counter. who hands over the paper, thanking you as you pay him the three sous.

One of the oldest and most widely-known French newspapers is the Journal des Débats. which has ranked high in Europe as a literary and political journal for ninety years. It was founded in August, 1789, the year the French Revolution broke out, by M. Baudouin, printer to the National Assembly. It was noted from the very start for its good reports of the parliamentary delates, rivailing in this respect the official journal of the Government. That great journalistic family, the Bertins, to whom the paper owes its success, became proprietors of the Journal des Débats in 1799. Bertin, the elder, as he was known, was the ruling spirit of the enterprise. He enlarged the paper and introduced into its columns, for the first time, the feuilleton, which has since become an inseparable part of journalism not only in France but in all the romance countries. This new feature of the Debats was immensely popular and soon made the editor's fortune. It was quickly adopted by other newspapers, until it is now as Important a part of a French daily as the edito-

rial page. Alexander Dumas, Eugene Sue Chateaubriand, and many other distinguished French authors, have given to the world some of their best productions in the shape of Paristan feuilletons. The Constitutionnel paid Sue \$20,000 for his "Wandering Jew," and some of Dumas's stories brought the Siècle thousands of new subscribers in a few weeks.

While Bertin the elder cleverly managed the political atterances of his paper so as to avoid Bertin de Vaux, who eventually became, under the Orleans monarchy, a Deputy, Councillor of State, and peer of France, brought it into favor with the higher classes by the urbanity of his manners and his wide acquaintance with the leading politicians, literati, and artists of the The journal had now succeeded in eapital. making itself an influential and paying con ern, when Napoleon, become Emperor in 1804 confiscated it. drove the Bertins Into exile while he detained their employees and principal contributors, and took complet posses sion of the office. The Emperor himself ac tually wrote for the columns of the Journal des Débats, inspired many of the articles, and even superintended the minor details of the paper. At the Restoration, after Waterloo, the Bertins got possession of their property. On the deat of Bertin the elder, in 1841, his son succeeded him as editor-in-chief; and on the death of the latter, in 1854. Edouard Bertin, the elder brother of this son, a painter of some note, took

charge of the paper,
Among the multitude of prominent writers for the Debats, at one period or another, may be mentioned Geoffroy, the celebrated dramatic critic; Salvandy, Deputy and Minister under Louis Philippe; Nodier, the poet and story teller; De Sacy of the French Academy, who died last winter; Saint-Marc Girardin, the professor of belle lettres, Deputy and member o the Academy: Jules Janin the literary cettle. Chateaubriand, and others. Cuvillier Fleury and John Lemoinne, both members of the French Academy, contribute to its columns at the present moment.

The office of the Debats is situated in the narrow, dark little alley bearing the pompous name of Rus des Prêtres-Saint-Germain-l'Aux errols-the name being almost as long as the street-into which the sun never penetrates shaded as it is by the high walls of the historic Church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois from whose bell came the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, A faded sign, reading "Jour-nal des Débats," at No. 17, designates the office. If you enter the paved passage which leads to a dingy court and mount an ancient stairway. you arrive at the modest, shabny office of the greatest newspaper on the Continent.

The most valuable French newspaper, from an historical point of view is the Monitors Universel, the Congressional Record of France, which contains the fullest reports of the par liamentary debates to be had, and all the official decrees from the beginning of the French Rev. olution up to near the end of the Second Empire. The managers of the paper always made it as exact reflection of the party in power, so that under republic, monarchy, or empire, the Moniteur always had the confidence of the Government; and herein lies its historical value. But the Moniteur did not devote itself exclusively to politics. It was famous for its correspondence on foreign politics, and its literary department could count among its contributors

such names as La Harpe and Sainte-Beuve.
The oldest French newspaper is the Gazette de France, the first number of which appeared at Paris on May 30, 1631. At the head of its columns to-day appears the statement, which perhaps no other newspaper in the world can equal, "248th year!" Among its protectors was Richelieu, and Louis XIII, used to send it articles. When the founder of the paper, Theophrastus Renaudot, died, his two sons succeeded him, and after them his grandson, a Catholic priest, became its editor, and the newspaper remained in the hands of the family well into the second half of the eighteenth century.

The Petit Journal, a very insignificant sheet both as to size and contents, has the largest circulation of any paper published at Paris. It claims to sell 500 000 copies daily. Among the influential journals not already mentioned are the Univers, the accredited Ultramontane organ of France, edited by M. Louis Veuillot, who has long been a confident of the Roman Sear the Neuvième Siècle, an able Republican paper, conducted by that distinguished journalist and dramatic critic, M. Francisque Sarcey; the Ordre, under the direction of that ardent Bons. partist fugleman, M. Rouher; the Français, the organ of that wily leader of the monarchists the Duke de Broglie; Gambetta's République Française, Paul Cassagnao's Patrie, and the Bonapartist Gaulois. T. S.

Dying at Sea on the Homeward Voyage to New York-A Family Extinct.

On July 5 John Waydell, Captain of Company A. Seventh Regiment, National Guards State of New York, sailed for Europe for his health. He was troubled with weak lungs. In Paris he was seized with brain fever. Feeling that he could not recover his health, he deter mined to return to New York and to his father and mother. He therefore caused a cable despatch to be sent to his father, at 541 Madison avenue, saying that he would start for home on the steamship France from Havre. Mr. Waydell is a well-known cooper and shipper. With his wife he went to welcome their son when the steamship France came to the pier in this port. They were met with the news that their son had

They were met with the news that their son had died two days out on the passage from Havre. He had been seized with delirium almost immediately after he was carried on board the steamship, and sank until he died.

The funeral took piace yesterday from the residence of Mr. Waydell. Sr. The Seriptures were read by the Rev. Mr. Phelps of the Alien Street Presbyterian Church, of which Capt. Waydell was once a member. An address was given by the Rev. Dr. Robinson of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, of which Capt. Waydel was a member at the time of his death, and prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Baird of Port Chester, where the Waydells live in summer. On the coffin of dark wood were sliver handles and ornaments, and the lid was juiced high with white flowers in designs. One was a broken stringed harp, another a lofty cross. The words "Brother" and "Johnnie at rest" gleamed in purple flowers from pillows of white buds. Many of the members of the Seventh Regiment were present, but none were in uniform, and there was no military display in the funeral services. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

The death of Capt. Waydell completely de-

wood Cemetery. The death of Capt. Waydell completely destroys his own family circle. His only child, a beautiful girl, died last spring, and his wife died two months ago in the house whence Capt. Waydell's funeral took place yesterday, and where they were married but a short time since.

CHIEF NEVINS TUSSIE.

Hardly the Sort of Business for a Public Official to be Engaged in.

Thomas Nevins, Chief of the Brooklyn Fire tween I and 2 o'clock, having gone out of the enclosure. endeavored to return, when he came into collision with some special policeman and a scuffle ensued. By order of the managers of the festival, no return checks were of the managers of the festival, no return cheeks were allowed, and those who left the Sea Beach Palace once were obliged to remain outside or buy a flew tigger. Mr. Nexins was pushing his way back in when special policeman Derham tried to prevent him, and the invocinched. Perham tried to be see his clue, but Nexins, it is said, excisimed. I'm Chief of the Fire Department or Brucklyn, and fil shoot any man that clubs me i'l in the tissle he fore the coals of Derham, and is said to have struck Spreekley. Both of the policemen were from the American District Telegraph Company, and were only special policemen. Mr. Nexins was thaily put out. An eye witness easy that before the row Nexins knocked a man's hat off at the Sea Beach Palace entrance and when the man said. That any fright Textins slapined his face. Supervisor By rue, storekeeper Michael Coffey, and Ur. Thompson, superithenical of the American District Telegraph Company, were witnesses to the trouble.

Comfort. From the Advance.

A wingle word is a little thing.
But a soul may be dying before our eyes.
For lack of the couriert a word may bring.
With its welcome help and its aweet surprise.

A kindly look costs nothing at all,
Burs heart may be starving for just one glunce.
That shall show by the cycled's tenter fall
The help of a pitying countenance.

It is easy enough to bend the car.
To catch some tale of sore distress;
For mon may be familing be sale us here.
For longing to shore their weariness.

These cifts nor silver nor gold may buy. Nor the weath of the richest of men betsow; But the comfort of word, or ear, or eye, The poorest may offer wherever he go. CHARLES F. RICHARDSON

THE FALL DRY GOODS TRADE. Glimpse of the New Fabrics, Hats, and

The dry goods merchants of New York say bat the outlook of fall trade, up to the moment, is very encouraging. The house of Lord & Taylor say that there is great activity in all branches of their trade at present, business with the South and Southwest having begun earlier than usual, while orders from all parts of the country for all kinds of dry oods are in excess of those of last year. The ocal trade, too, is livelier, firmer and more confident than for several seasons past. The prices of woollen goods are lower than last year, owing o a sudden fall in the price of wools in Europe. but the tendency is unward and has bee steadily increasing, though at small figures, during the last three weeks. Cotton goods are firm, anticipating a rise, while silks and silk

mixtures are looking up.

The demand has been about equal so far this season for satines and momile cloths for the plain parts of costumes, and for goods of the same grade woven in narrow stripes - broken checks and raye, and invisible checked, striped and mixed effects-for other parts of costumes. Thousands of suits composed of these goods are now in hand in the manufacturing departments of our best furnishing houses, and hundreds of thousands of yards have already gone East, West and South and Southwest. The satines are similar to the wool satines of that name sold ten years ago in this market, while the momis cloths are woven to produce various modifications of the momie effect so much sought for in last spring's printed cotton goods. The stripes, broken checks, rayé and brochée effects observed in the mixed goods. are, however, genuine novelties peculiar to this season. The colors are very bright, and there are many colors in the same stripe or check, but all are so blended, broken, and combined in the weaving as to produce quiet effects with the richest and most pronounced shades of yellow, red, blue, green, and white and black threads, on grounds of yellow brown, dark blue, olive, and peacock green, garnet, and French gray. To these colors new names are given this season. Acajou or mahogany is

colden brown, canaque another shade of the same color and Zulu a reddish brown; amaranth is a new reddish purple; Japoniers is a new green blue, and Dougriere is condarme blue, while another shade of the same color is called ducks-breast blue: Burgovne is a reddish plum, and dauphin gray a yellowish shade of that popular color. To the new mixtures are given similar names. Zulu, canaque, and acaiou describe certain Jacquard effects produced on the surface of a certain ine of goods. Other goods are labeled, rayé arabesque, toile de sangtier or boars akin, serpente or snake skin, and armure and crashed armure—all terms more or less significant of the appearance of the goods. ore or tess significant with the imported abres, are produced with smoother surfaces abres, are produced with smoother surfaces.

abries, are produced with smoother surfaces to the finer finish this senson. To meet the de-mands of those who cling to the rough-surfaces names of those who ching to the rough-surfaced roods area limited supplyof camel's harreloths, s.th. plain and invisible, striped and checked that is, striped and checked in the weaving, not n color), with long shining bairs scattered over he otherwise perfectly smooth surface. Along with these colored goods of American

in cotori, with long shining bairs scattered over the otherwise perfectly smooth surface.

Along with these colored goods of American production are some very attractive noveities in black all-wool armures, every variety of armure figure being produced in wool that is seen in silk goods, and these hast are lifty-six inches wide and only a dollar a vard at retail. The colored goods of American manufacture described are priced from \$1.25 apward.

Turning to the European novelties we find the same ideas prevailing. This correspondence in designs, patterns, and colors of European and American productions is thus explained; As early as April the painted designs of the French manufacturer are put in the hands of the American buyer, who marks those that he approves and orders as much as he thinks his house can carry. He then orders similar goods to be manufactured on this side of the water for his house. Frequently the productions are so similar as to puzzle the best experts in distinguishing the European from the American goods.

In European silk and wool mixtures and all-wool goods this year the variety is absolutely be wildering. In mixed goods there are frequently eight different bright colors, so combined and mingled in the weating as to produce a solid effect of the most sober and subdued tone imaginable. While chameleon effects are thus produced, they are not startling nor offensive, although propounced. Red and yellow are favorite cembinations, yet mingled, as they are, by the artistic French eye, they do not offend the most refined taste. Some of the India cashmere effects produced in the silk and wool mixtures exceed everything that has yet been manufactured in France in imitation of and improvement upon Oriental ideas. The magical effects of quietness of tone produced by rich colors that are seen in an India or valley cashmere show in seen in these French India silk and wool cashmere goods, intended for the corsages and paniers and parts of costumes. Chameleon effects are added to the Oriental charm, and th stripes in Oriental effects, on a satine or plain wool, or uneut velvet surface, or in mingled patterns, Jacquard woven, the effect is equally beautiful. These goods are invariably accompanied by self-colored fabries for the skirts, woven with welted or corduroy effects, mostly in longitudinal lines, but occasionally the corduroy effect is seen running crossways the goods. To these corduroy or welted goods the general term of coteline is given. The goods to be worn with them are invoiced Jacquard India French cashmeres.

be worn with a charge of the french cushmeres.

The gray wool goods in mixtures present equally novel effects. For the skirts are shown stripes in chevron effects to be worn under broken plaid and checks and plain gray mix-

broken plaid and checks and plain gray mixtures.

Plaid Jacquard is another genuine novelty, the large plaids being produced in a variety of novel and striking designs and starply contrasting colors weven in a Jacquard loom, and, while they imitate the size and colors of tartans, they are very unlike them. Broken blocks, squares, and dashes of color are produced in the midst of the wool mixtures by bright threads of silk thrown in, the predominant tints being old gold, sappaire and turquoise blues, cherry and other shades of red, and bright shades of green on dark grounds. These will be used only for trimmings of costumes.

imes. Ordered suits and costumes are not yet in the ands of dressmakers, but the greater part of hands of dressmakers, but the greater part of those ready-made costumes in course of prep-aration in the suit departments of the furnishhands of dressmakers, but the greater part of those ready made eastumes in course of preparation in the suit departments of the furnishing houses are made up in the form of a coat basque, with pointed waistcoat in front and a postilion back. The basque is generally curved shorter on the hips, but not invariably. When the basque has not a waistcoat it is given a stomacher-like plastron, which is pointed below the waist, and consists of two revers sewed together down the middle, extending from the neck down and tapering gradually narrower to the waist. Under this plastron, waistcoat, or stomacher the basque is fastened with small flat buttons. The plastron may be either of plan cloth or satin, or it may be covered with parallel lines of zigzag braid set on crosswise in points. The postilion backs are sometimes pointed, but oftener square, and are given flat box pleats headed with fancy buttons. The skirts are short, trimmed with the usual flounce or flounces, in the usual variety of kilk, knife blade, and box pleatings. Paniers appear on many of these skirts, or searfs arranged to produce panier effects. Wide beits are seen on many of these skirts, or searfs arranged to produce panier effects. Wide beits are seen on many of these skirts, or searfs arranged to produce panier effects are also popular in basques, again have surplice pleats or gathers in front; and blouse effects are also popular in basques, again have surplice pleats or gathers in front; and blouse effects are also popular in basques, and show with three-inch wide beits, to which the side pocket is attached. The buttons on the waistcoats are smaller than those on other parts of the coetume. Few outside pockets are seen, but sometimes a long square or pearshaped appendage of this kind is attached to the lower edge of a basque, and made very effective with trimmings. Plaid silks and silk plush of the same shade as the wool material of the december of the coetumes. These ready-made souts range in price all the way from \$20 to \$75 and \$100.

Large and s

momie cloth costumes. These ready-made suits range in price all the way from \$20 to \$75 and \$100.

Large and small bonnets, the first very large and the second very small, are seen among the new importations of millinery goods. The large bonnets are either pokes with close sides, directoire bonnets with square crowns and flaring brims or Rahagas bonnets that frame the face like a halo. The small bonnets are close extrage shapes, or are square crowns and almost brimiess, such as have been worn at Saratoga and Newport during the summer, and the favorite Carmen bonnet with greater breadth in the back. Other shapes serve as either a round hat or a bonnet, and English turbans, Derbies, and large Typolean hats are all among the new shapes. This Gainesboroughs and other fanciful, picturesque shapes are not by any menns discarded.

All these shapes are brought out in smooth soft felt, sikk piush, and for beavers, with pile an inch long. Sometimes the crown of the last will be of sitk and the brim of beaver or the reverse, and sometimes left brims are given fur or sik crowns, or felt crowns are seen with plush or beaver brims. The feather tells which were introduced last season appear again this season in greater numbers, and in the delicate ecru and being tints and cream and pearl white, which show that they will be used for the richest full-dress occasions.

The felts, beavers, and plushes come in the same variety of colors and tints this season that

they did last, or even greater. The new tists of cloth shades that are seen in the dress goods appear in the bonnets and hats, showing plainly that costumes will require a hat or bonnet to march this winter, and at least an attempt will be made to revive that fashion. For the new shades, colors found in felts and other millinery goods, new names are given. Rembrandt is a new name for a dark bluish shade of peacock green. A new red with a dash of purple in it is Amaranth, and the old Egyptian or Pompelian reds are now vieux rouge. Japoniers or green blue, Douariere and duck'a-breast blue, canaque, and the most fashionable shade of plum brown. Burgoyne, are all found in the hats and bonnets. Old gold is as fashionable as ever, and the cial blues and rose pinks, the beige time with cream, ivory, and wax while, are all in demand equal to the supply.

and wax write, are all in demand equal to the supply.

Fancy feathers will be used to excess again in trimming bonnets and hats. Whole and half birds, tails, wings, pompons, and feather fringes and ruches are all seen in the millinery stores. Long gray estrich plumes of the natural color are also to be revived, and tips, demilions and Mercutio, and willow plumes, are all to be worn.

Sating action.

raticolor are also to be revives, and tipe, demilong and Mercutto, and willow plumes, are all
to be worn.

Satin antique, a new fabric, really a satin
plush, will be used for trimming purposes, both
for hats and bonnet as well as for dresses.
Whole hats and bonnets of satin antique are
also seen among milinery goods. This fabric
comes in all the new colors, and when used as
a shirring for the inside of a brim is very becoming when of a becoming shade. Satin sublime is another new material for bonnets and
their trimmings. It is thick, lustrous, and is
frequently seen in clamelson time. Lasopard
velvet is, however, the most novel and gorgeous
malerial seen among trimming fabrics. It has
a satin ground, very little of which, however, is
seen, and that little is generally of gold or old
gold color, or silver gray or drath. On this
ground are irregularly shaped roundish snots
of velvet, with a very long pile in two colors,
black and gray, or dark blue said gray, or
Amaranth and gray. The length of the
pile of the velvet, added to the close
proximity of the soots, makes the golden
satin ground invisible at an angle of forty-fre
degrees, and this produces the richest chameleon effect imaginable as the fabric is turned in
the light. Ribbons will also be used for bonnet
trimmings this fall, and thosnew ribbons show
all the richness of satin, plush, velvet, and
Jacquard effects that are noticed in the new
fabrics and trimming materials. They are also Jacquard effects that are noticed in the nex fabrics and trimming materials. They are also wider than they were last season.

COOPER UNION.

Plans for an Additional Story Surmounted by n Dome Under Consideration.

Mr. Peter Cooper has under contemplation the plans for an important change in the Cooper Union. There is an increasing demand for more room in the institute. The number of students that desire to avail themselves of its advantages is so large that those who are admitted are given suitable accommodations with some difficulty. The pressure is most felt in the rooms of the classes of architecture, sculpture. and painting.

The plans for an extensive alteration of the diffee were put into Mr. Cooper's hands yesterday. He will consider them, and then submit them to the trustees.

The plans are for the addition of an entire story and a dome. The existing structure bestory and a dome. The existing structure below the cornice is not to be altered, at least not extensively, if the plans are adopted. Even the cornice will be left as it is. The walls of an ornamental attic story are to be carried up to the height of twenty feet. Many broad windows will admit light to the new story. A heavy metal cornice will finish off the story, and above it will first the dome. In the original plans for the building of Cooper Union a dome was included. It is to be added now largely for the architectural embellishment that it will add to the edifice, in conjunction with the new story, but mainly for the inght and space that it will give. If the plans please Mr. Cooper and are adopted by the trustees, no time will be lost in carrying them out.

Mr. Peter Cooper was at home yesterday afternoon, and, despite his burden of more than eighty years, advanced with the ease of a middle-axed gentleman to greet the reporter. He smited, and bis eyes were clear and bright. He plied a pain leaf fan with vigor as he said: I have had views for the enlargement of thes Institute in my mind for years. Some of these have been put in the shape of plans, and I have said very little about the plans, and then only to a few persons. It is a fact that the number low the cornice is not to be altered, at least not

papers got wind of this I don't know. I have said very little about the plans, and then only to a few persons. It is a fact that the number of students applying for admission is greater than we can take care of. If the Institute were enlarged we might admit 500 or 1.000 more. Therefore I regard the enlargement as very much to be desired. I want to do all in my power to make the institute a valuable teacher in applying science and art to use. much to be desired. I want to do all in my nower to make the institute a valuable teacher in applying science and art to useful purposes. There is a growing taste for articles combining usefulness and artistic beauty, and the young of both sexes ought to be helped to a position to avail themselves of it. That is the mission that I want the Institute to fill—to help boys and girls to help themselves, by giving them a knowledge of the industries embracing the application of science and art to the purposes of daily life. Something has been done in this way already. The Superintendent tells me that the girls carned nearly \$15,000 last year by painting chias and other useful articles of domestic use. These are not the exact figures of the report because thirty of the girls left before the year was out to become teachers in different parts of the country, and she did not obtain an exact statement of their earnings. She calculated their earnings, however, as up to the average. was out to become teachers in different parts of the country, and she did not obtain an exact statement of their earnings. She calculated their earnings, however, as up to the average, One of the girls told me that she earned \$300. All of this money, of course, was retained by the girls who earned it, to be spent for board or clothing. The boys have not done so well because, as a rule, they have had to work in the day time. Our engravers have earned \$3,000 within the last year or two, and the total would have been much larger had they not had to cut down their rates to compete with experienced engravers outside. Of course, all of these young workers while earning this money attended the classes regularly, and made good progress. So, while learning a useful calling, they were actually earning a good deal of money in it. Within the last two years and a half we have sont out 250 girl telegraph operators and they have all found. I believe, good places. Most of them got employment within a fortnight. No girl need terow herself away for want of a chance to make an homest living. But, as I have said, more boys and girls ought to attend the classes. More room is needed in the Institute. I have looked about to see how it could be obtained most economically. The lower floors are rented for business purposes. The rentail has amounted to \$50,000 per annum. This, with the interest of \$100,000 invested for the bonefit of the Institute, has been about enough to support it. But, if one of the floors were taken for the use of the classes, there would be a deficiency in the instead of the floors were taken for the use of the classes, there would be a deficiency in the instead of the classes, there would be a deficiency in the instead of the classes, there would be a deficiency in the instead of the classes, there would be a deficiency in the instead of the classes, there would be a deficiency in the instance conomical in the end to add a story. I shall consult the trustees about this idea, and they may approve it. consult the trustees about this idea, and they may approve it."

OTHER DAYS RECALLED.

Part of a Conversation, With the Beginning

and the End Missing. Two middle-aged men, well but not fashionably dressed, carrying respectable looking walking sticks, and having the appearance of well to do leather nerchants, were strolling from Madison square toward Sixth avenue in Twenty third street at a cather late hour in the evening. They were evidently in good humor. They were walking arm in arm, and their tall hats They were waiting arm in arm, and their tall hats leaned toward each other as should their wearers were on the best of terms. The men were talking so loud that their voices were echeed from the fronts of the buildings across the street. They appeared to be recalling the events of other days, before they wore tall hats and carried waiking sticks.

And their middle sticks are the supported by the support of the arm of their middle. Yes, with a little bouch of childliness in the air," the other middle. So that the down on the grass struck sort of cold through the knees of a follow's pants.

"And the fence reals tell cold on the back of his neek."

of on the back of his neck And the tence rule tell coil on the back of his neck which he crawful between them.

I consult the soil stock to the sides of the melons, the first soil stock to the sides of the melons, and the thrilling uncertainty as to whether the old follow had medicated one or two of the most conspicuous melons since we were fast three!"

Nights with clear atmissiphers, so that you could hear the smift of the dog across the field half a mile

hear the smif of the dog across the field half a mile away.

And the moonlight glistened in the dew drons on the earser our psied in your arms up to your clim.

Their contempts seed cornection wouldn't eat if it was not before but as your littless advisors about the set of it was not before but as your littless advisors about the set of it was not before when you had not enter a little indexs.

The transcript than my true introduce were tasted. Do you know I have a sort or theory that original similation degrees the true of the corner and went up Sixth avenue, and the theory recarding original sin was given in parts of sentoness to the lotters; who were tasted by two sold men, going arm in arm, with tail hats leaning toward each other.

Going Back to Dixle.

ELMIRA, N Y. Aug. 22.-There passed through tere this week, on route to Baltimore, a fact worn trav-ther with a gun, game bag, and fine setter dog. He is a cher with a gun, game bag, and the setter dog. He is a man with a history. Capt G. Diambeau of the Londaux Tigers, C. S. A., was aptured in the wor, and is, in other robe, prisoners sent on to Kimira and interior minement. In October, 1804, they excised by himming much the prison wall and inade their was south and indicte to the interior lines. After the war days distinction with the Colorester, N. Y. His family dock financies distinct the workered his formula, and low with his some and only fraind, his day, he is again of his way to Distr. At the bottle of Gettyshure, he was althout describe and only fraind, his day, he is again of his way to Distr. At the bottle of Gettyshure, he was althout describe and be now carries eleven ballets in his body.

The Sabbath Buy.

From the Liberatur, April 16, 1831. From the liberator, April 10, 1831.

Faint protetype of Heaven, blood subbath day!
Emblem of an electral rest to conte.

Emblem of an electral rest to conte.

Embles repeated an observation of the state of the content of the subservation of the s

And peace, love, orner min.
Then would oppression reign, thein first rebel.
Then would oppression reign, thein first rebell.
Then violence abound, and earth resemble held.
William Lloyd Garnison.

POPULAR LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS. The New Count for Ireland-The Peace So-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I reive a piece of dislaterasted advice from some one wiser than myself, I generally follow it. This has "struck with wonder" your correspondent, "J. McC."

In his first communication "J. McC." said: "If the new Casar cannot be found in America or in Ireland, let us examine the different rosters of the French, Austrian, English, and Turkish armies for him." In his next com-munication he said: "A man of Garbiald's moral and monication he said. "A man of Garriand's mora above religious convictions could not be the leader of a nation that believes in morality and God." "J. McC." would not have Garrissian on account of his religious convictions, but he would take an Irishman from the Turkish army, an abostate, a renegate, a betrayer of his religion, if he could find no one in America or in Ireland to lead the lead armies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: The young Irishman,
"A F T," after profiting by the good advice of The Sur
Bot to join the Feulan army, says in another lotter that
he" will never stop thinking and dreaming of Irish ha-

he "will never stop thinking and dreaming of Irish Independence."

Why should be forget his father and?

Thousands of his fellow countrymen desire to see
Ireland emancipated from the British yake, and, fixe
"A.P.T." see but one way to dot, that is hy war and
through a military chieffield. Yet society is lest learning Unit peace measures will do more to free the people
than a conflict at arms. The Peace Society is becoming
internstinal—the lead Centre of all peoples. As the
recole invite peace principles and curpley the schoolmaster and the fallot too in place of the aword and
soldier, the troutdes of the family and the State will disspear.

soldier. The trouties of the family and the State will dis-spicer.

Ireland has been freer since the independence of America then before, and her people now may well thank the Aboltimusts for hasening the downfall of slavery in the United States, as that emancipation widers the acope of freedom everywhere. The suc-pendence of America was achieved, it is true, by force of arms; so was the aboltion of slavery. Yet who can say all this could not have been consummated by mutant concession and reace. Education, the equalization of the propic and the wise use of the ballot must take soft place of war measures.

the propie, and the wise use of the bailot must take the place of war measures.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: When I save my opinion of Fenindian in The feet of iset Monday It was not. "For the purpose of musleading people," at your correspondent, Richard P. Watsh, asserts. By Man in speaking so plainly of the order was this. To try to entitute young and insuperiseness persons have A. P. To being them the truth, and to relay deterring them from being misemised and perhaps swindled by sharpers who are in reality summiss instead of friends of leyland. What has Penianking done for Ireland. The clerry in Ireland, both Protestant sud. Catholic, have condemned the Fenians; the late Cardinal Chilen had a horrer of them, and showed it by present Fenians the rites of the Church unless they adjured all allegiance to the society. The Bishop of Kerry went further, and said that "Bell was not hot nor eternity late enough for them." Ist any wooder that orderly people have no faith in an organization which has been reposited by these prelates?

New York, Aug. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Beardless's" affliction appears to me to arise from a dormant condition of the hair folloces. If such is the case, the treatment consists in epilation over the bairless area day by day, with subsequent applications of the concentrated extract of cateriollar. (Ext. screa.) Sir John Aconoleus Seinaccons. P. R. I. E. S., in a late number of the Lolg Gaust only in a work solution of door mats and 'scrubbin produce, and are as ineffectual for the desired purpose a hey are effectual in catching the unwary. Newark, N.J. Aug. 21. Finner Motstacus.

NEWARR, N. J. Aug. 21. FIRECE MOUVEAUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN — Sir: I am pleased to have it in my power to help: "Bearderse" out of his troubles. The beauty of my remedy hea in its simplicity.

Let him borrow some neighbor's deg.—s hound, i reasible, aithough an ambilious and noisy terrier would Let him borrow some neighbor's dec -- hound, if resistive, althrenth an ambitious and noise between would answer. After higheral let him chain the doc under the roof of his month and stand out in the yard where the moonlight will altine lettween his teeth. The dog will, of course premarks make might believes with his howds, unlier the influence of the moon's rays, combined with his longing to get eat of "fainnes vie," as any one might do under the circumstances. The baving of the dog will not many large the bairs from their covert, for as all other tarnes are straid of door and seek safety in this in the less than the bairs of the large will prove no exception to nature. The moment they appear let him clap some Portland cement on his upper hip, which will at once harden and keep the hoirs emerged, and after removing the cement with a pickaxe, his heart will be made clad.

Or, acting on the same line of reasoning, let him keep up a steady that of "French country sawang," and he and do asy with the cement, as the hairs will sty out side of their own accord.

Or, let him be attacked by a bloodthirsty wheelbarrow in some other man's back and on a dark night, and perhaps the barking of his since other experiments.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Does the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does the hoped for moustache of a young man improve by shaving

or not?

Is a more luxuriant and at the same time beautiful growth of bair manred by the use of the razor?

Expectant.

A Reply to the Fatalist's Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With your kind permission I would like to reply to Francis Reed Porter's question which appeared in The Sus of the 17th inst. He says: "Now, as fate is an unknowable external influence, and influences, creates, and causes every mortal feeling, thought, speech, act, and experience why, for instance, should any man (an irresponsible automatom) be horridly tortured at Sing Sing?"

Now, it seems to me that he forgot the important fact that our hereditary impulses modify our "external in that our hereditary impulses modify our "external indiamenes," and that these alone do not shape our destiny,
I believe that man, to a great extent, may be arbiter of
his own fate—may be the conqueror of surrounding eircomstances, said not their stays, so that his fate may be
to prosper and be happy and make others happy.
But the great trouble is that people have not the disposition to do right. This is on account of their moral
deficiency, and so long as we have such individuals in
society, who prey upon and righter their neighbor, is it not
right for the powers that be to restrain the wroundoer
by sending him to some sate place, such as sing sing,
where he may receive proper instruction! For crimtinals seem never to have been rightly educated, as they
have never been taught to know themselves. That they

have never been taught to know themselves. That they may have such knowledge is it not important that phremiony as well as physiology be taught in our schools and prisone?

If E ward S Stokea's conscientiousness, benevolence, and cautiousness had been larger, his soul had not been

The Cross of the Twenty-third.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Twenty-third Regiment having been accounted the best in the State by the Inspector-General, it must naturally expect to be assailed by leak us members of other organ izations, nevertheless we think it about time for the Sixth Army Corps badge talk business to be brought to a

Sixth Army Corps badge talk business to be brought to a close. The lapse of cirkleen years brings about many chances, and there are to-day but eight men in the regiment who belonged to it at the time of its organization at the beninning or the war in the winter of 1801-2. The great mass of the regiment of to-day were more loys discinct the war, and, having pomed since, have accepted the Maltese cross as part of their uniform without question; most of them probably without knowing its meaning. But now that we are being assailed so generally in the new squares low wearing it, we want to know the truth about the matter.

But now that we are being assailed so generally in the case space of the form of the matter. But the wastern of the constitution of the forms during the war file criter making the assailed at the form of the members and friends of the regment. Our sensing the war were to the case, we claim the right as homorable men to be allowed to discontinue wearing on our breast in endem to which the regiment has no claim. I am glad to because that the volume men for the freezity third and other regiments, are not as courageous and as ready to answer to the earl of duty, no matter where it may lead then, as were their tathers and eight between the regiment and eight brothers during the dark days to the rebellion, and we claim the right to be consoliced loyal and brave until we have been friend and long matter.

Becontry, Alexan or tax Twenty thing Regiment.

Lecomotives and Engineers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Engineer Prasor's mile a minute talk causes a smale to appear on the faces of all connected with the Central Bailroad of New Jersey. Probably he never handled anything larger than a bobtail in the yard or at the Weehawke is six foot drivers driven by J. hung Rhodes.
Yes bridge morning we ran three mines in 40 seconds—
the first into in 50 seconds, the second in 55 seconds, and
the Burd in 50 seconds. This is an everywhar occurrence,
We have become use of these riding, and would not have
thought of tuning the train had we not noticed the report
of Mr. Frayer's 105. Mr. Fraser - talk. Jansky City, Aug 23.

Policeman 700 Heard From.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Seeing NEW YORK, Aug. 23. OFFICER 7(4), 529 Broome street.

Mr. Drew's Dental.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: My atendon has been called to a report in The Sex of Aug. 10, a which I am secused of having, in various ways, illtraved my mother. The report or question is false, and marry without numbrican. I at first detrained to nay now termined to the sample denial, but retrain from gaing into particulars, as i refer to suffer mixel, unlossly though it be than to calle offers to do so by dragator from the closers sentenced on which had better remain hidden.

G. A. Darw.

Another Sleepy Mortal Waked Up.

To the Editor of The Sun-So: J. F. D's question for sleepy mortals is easily answered. If S cats catch S rate in 8 minutes, then I cat catches I cat in I minute, and 20) cuts catch 200 rats in 200 minutes. If 20) cats catch 230 rats in 240 minutes, there will be needed only one-half that number of a fat. Its catches the